

### Ohio State Temperance Convention.

The delegates from the various portions of the State, assembled at the City Hall this [Wednesday] morning at 10 o'clock, and effected a temporary organization by calling Gen. SAMUEL F. CARY to the Chair, and appointing J. C. DEVIN, of Knox, and WM. BARNHAM, of Pickaway, Secretaries.

The Hall was filled when the house was called to order, and remained so during the forenoon, though the weather was quite warm, and the room uncomfortable.

The Convention appointed a committee of sixteen to report permanent officers. Also, a committee to prepare and report business for the Convention. Geo. C. Gephart, of Pickaway, was chairman of the business committee.

Mr. Yates, of Michigan, then addressed the Convention, and spoke at some length on the triumph of the Maine Liquor Law in his State.

Mr. Jewett, of Massachusetts, was then called to the stand. He spoke of the late conflict in Michigan, in which he participated. He referred to the general progress of the temperance cause, and said he had no doubt of its triumph in Ohio, if the people could only get at it.

The Committee on Permanent Officers then made the following report, which was unanimously confirmed:

President—Hon. C. N. Olds, of Pickaway.

Vice-Presidents—David McCullough, of Richland; George P. Browell, of Cuyahoga; Wm H. Cochran, of Knox; F. A. Plants, of Meigs; J. W. Dinkelman, of Allen; Kimball Porter, of Wayne; C. G. Swayne, of Montgomery; Laurin Dewey, of Portage; Richard Ashcraft, of Hamilton; T. J. McLain, of Trumbull; William Ewing, of Ross; Isaac Schmucker, of Licking; S. H. Flood, of Union; M. M. Edwards, of Hamilton; John Mullen, of Warren.

Secretaries—Warren Jenkins, Franklin; J. C. Devin, Knox; Wm. Bremingham, Pickaway; S. A. Butler, Allen; J. S. Harriek, Portage.

The President, on taking the chair, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred, but was afraid his physical weakness was such that he could not do justice to the position of presiding officer over so large a body. But he would fall back on his able assistants if the occasion required.

After some consultation, the Convention adjourned, to meet at the stand in Goodale Park, this afternoon, at two o'clock.—*State Journal*.

On Thursday, the demonstration was grand beyond description. Never in our life did we witness such a display. We have no time this week for a description, but will present in our next, a full report, with a synopsis of the speeches made on this occasion.

### The Triumphs of the Traffic in Cleveland.

The Police Court of the Forrest City is busily engaged daily in grinding out the grists furnished by the liquor traffic, and yet the hopper keeps full. During the week ending June 19th instant, the number of cases tried in this Court was *forty-eight*, as follows:

Intoxication . . . . . 20  
Drunkenness and Disturbance . 19  
Drunkenness and Vagrancy . . 2  
Bathing contrary to ordinance . 1  
Fast driving . . . . . 1  
Violating Market ordinance . . 5

Forty-one subjects of the liquor trade, and only seven others for all petty offenses. The Police Court would lose its business and dignity, if the liquor traffic was annihilated.

Let the friends of the Maine Law brush up their armor, and begin the good work in earnest.

### A Temperance House.

A certain tavern keeper in Michigan, who had for many years been dealing out the damning poison to his fellow men, had gradually, as is common in such cases, acquired a fondness for the "critter;" but very seldom drank to intoxication. A few months, since, in company with some boon companions, he went out on a fishing excursion, and returned well corned. The amiable and lovely wife helped her inebriated husband to bed, and then, with her own hands, rolled out the barrels of liquor just "fresh from Detroit," and emptied them in the yard, and then proceeded to serve the jugs and decanters in like manner. Early the next morning, while her lord was yet in bed, with an anxious look and tender words, she proposed to keep a temperance house, or leave the tavern. Ashamed of his previous debauch, he consented, but with the condition that the stock on hand should first be disposed of, and so the matter was agreed upon. On going down to the bar to get a little to steady his nerves, he found that the liquor was disposed of, and the *temperance house* commenced, according to stipulations. Bowing to the decree of his *better half*, he entered no complaint, but proceeded to a neighbor and asked him to offer his proposition to the Temple of Honor. He was initiated, and from that good hour, he has been a firm friend of total abstinence, an advocate of the Maine Law and a keeper of an excellent temperance house. He showed us the place where the good lady poured out the liquor. Not a blade of grass, or any living thing remains. The poison killed every thing within its reach; while all around that spot vegetation is luxuriant and beautiful.

Reader, when you visit Mt. Clements, go the "Temperance House," and you will find a pleasant home.

### Temperance and Politics.

The truth is, for many years, those devoted to the liquor interest, have steadily and perseveringly opposed the election of men to office, who were unfavorable to their designs, and we are compelled by the law of self-defense, to meet them on their own battle field. The great motive which should induce us to go to the ballot boxes with our principles is, that the interests of our common country demand it; but the practice of the adversary ought to protect us from the imputation that we seek to build up a temperance political party, when we only meet him face to face, with the weapons he has selected.

### An Incident.

At Leoni, in Michigan, on the 20th inst., the ladies, by scores, went to the polls and remained all day, singing hymns and temperance songs, and appealing to the voters in favor of adopting the law which should give them protection. But 23 could be found mean enough to resist their appeals. This was the proper place, and these the proper subjects upon which to lavish "moral suasion."

Hurray for Michigan; 30,000 majority.

### A Sensible Judge.

A Judge in Old Virginia, whose conscience had been somewhat enlightened upon the subject of the license system, had occasion to decide upon several applications for the glorious privilege of making drunkards. He remarked as follows:

"The court have before them a number of applications to retail liquors. The law in this case is imperative. 'The court shall grant licences for the retail of intoxicating liquors in proper places within the county. The court has no discretion as to the license, when a case is properly presented; but as to the *proper places*, that is left to the sound discretion of the court to determine.' The court is clearly of the opinion, that there is no such place in this county, and will therefore be relieved from the necessity of putting into any hand, legal authority to do mischief."

This was an intelligent opinion, and the Judge is to be commended, not only for his judgment, but for his principle.

DETROIT, June 22, 1853.

GEN. S. F. CARY:

Dear Sir, and Brother,—I wrote you last evening somewhat hastily as to the probable result of the people's verdict on the Maine Law in our State. The results, as shown by the enclosed extract, indicate the sanction of the law by a much larger vote than I anticipated. I think the majority in favor of the act will reach *twenty-five or thirty thousand*. It is truly astonishing to see how large the returns come in.—We expected to carry the State by a large vote, but not by storm. It seems that the people determined to have the law sanctioned, and they have done it. They asked for the law, through their Representatives in the Legislature, and backed the request by 100,000 petitioners. I supposed that number of persons asking for the law would be sufficient, (as the aggregate vote of all parties in the State at the last election was about 80,000.) 100,000 men and women in a State polling 80,000 votes, asking for such an act, we supposed would have been enough to induce the Legislature to give us the Law, without referring it back to them again to see if they wanted it, or to see if they were in earnest in the matter—but the answer has come back to them, (as they are now scattered at their homes throughout the State,) in tones of thunder from thirty to forty thousand voices "Yes, we wanted what we asked, and *will have it*."

The victory has been a glorious one,—more so, than the victory of Waterloo, or of Austerlitz. There is no blood and carnage about the battle—no instruments of death uncased, but our weapons were peaceful, and the ballots on which were inscribed "Yes," were silent messengers, or angels of mercy, going forth to save our fair and beautiful State from the blighting and withering effects of alcohol, and when the "ices" of December, (not of March,) come, we hope to hurl the monster from his throne into the pure and limpid waters of total abstinence, never again to rise.

It is truly astonishing to see what effect the large vote has upon the public mind.—Those who have talked about the unconstitutionality of the law, now seem willing to admit that there is some doubt arising in their minds, and, on the whole, they think, perhaps the law will work well, and are disposed to try it. The *Free Press*, having done its job, or fulfilled its contract with the liquor-sellers, now begins to think the "majesty of the law" should be sustained and calls upon all good citizens to do so: if the judiciary should decide it to be a violation of our constitution, then it should be ignored, and not till then. I enclose to you the article. You will notice the change of sentiment. Public opinion is a mighty lever, and is powerful as you will notice,

even with the *Free Press*; especially in the absence of money from the other side.

However great are our reasons, we will not exult over our fallen enemy.—Not while their torn and bloody flag lies trailing in the dust we will pity them. Yes! we will extend the hand of kindness to "succor and to save," even the poor liquor-seller, and persuade him to seek some more manly and honorable calling.

With the accursed evil once out of the way, we may hope, once more, to heal and reanimate the bruised flowers of hope and joy, and send forth the angel of purity and mercy, whose mission will be to elevate and save the fallen.

Yours truly, for the cause,  
S. M. HOLMES.

### Maine Law Election.

WASHTENAW Co.—From the returns from this county, we think the majority for the Maine law will reach 1,500. Ann Arbor city and township gave 503 majority, Chelsea, 723, Ypsilanti, 365, Saline, 151, Dexter, about 100. (reported.)

It is believed that every town in the county, with the exception of Freedom and Bridgeport, and perhaps Sharon, will give a majority for the Law.

WELL DONE OAKLAND.—Oakland county, with the town of Novi to hear from, gives 1,947 majority for the Maine Law. Novi will make it some over 2,000.

LAPEER Co.—From returns thus far, the majority for the Maine Law in this county, will be about 500.

GENESEE Co.—The village of Flint gave 230 majority, and the county will doubtless give from 700 to 1000.

REPORTED AND PROBABLE RETURNS FROM COUNTIES.—We think the majority in the State must reach 25,000.

Macomb county,	895
Oakland,	1,947
Lapeer,	500
Genesee, probably	1,000
Washtenaw, "	1,500
Lenewa, "	1,000
Jackson, "	1,500
Calhoun, "	1,000
Kalamazoo, "	1,000
Wayne, "	1,000
St. Clair, "	1,500

MACOMB Co.—A gentleman who came in from Macomb county, says he did not hear of a single town in the county that did not give a majority for the Maine Law. The towns below voted as follows:

Riley, 76 votes in all,	23 maj.
Richmond, 209 votes in all,	128
Chesterfield,	12
Mt. Clemens,	79
Memphis,	28

P. S.—Since writing the above we have had a dispatch stating that Macomb Co. gives 895 majority for the law.

WAYNE Co.—We have heard but little from the towns in this county yet. The county, so far as heard from stands:

For Maine Law, Detroit,	286
" " Nankin,	179
" " Monguagon,	84
" " Redford, about	100
Against the Law, Springwells,	3

ST. CLAIR Co.—For the Maine Law is as far as heard from:

Port Huron,	445
St. Clair,	230
Cottleville,	130

In three towns 805  
St. Clair county is supposed to be safe for 1,500 majority! There were only 29 votes against the in Port Huron.

MARSHALL, June 21.

MR. EDITOR:

Please correct report of result in this town; the majority for the Liquor Law is three hundred and six.

O. WOODRUFF.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—As we predicted the Liquor Law has carried all before it. The majorities in Oakland, Genesee, Macomb, Lapeer and Washtenaw, indicate a sweeping majority for the Liquor Law. The popular sentiment for the abstinence principle is strong and general, and the people are determined to give it a trial.—*Advertiser*.

### News from Plymouth.

Extract of a private letter.

Northville, June 21, 1853.

MY DEAR S.:

Our election yesterday resulted in a glorious victory in favor of the Maine Law. 463 votes were cast, and of these 73 were cast for rum; leaving a majority of 317 for temperance. At the head of the rummies was the Hon. Jonathan Shearer, who has been enlightening the public on the subject of the Maine Law through the columns of the *Free Press*.

He cast the first No, and a pretty company they were who followed his lead. We are anxious to hear from the city and State, hoping they may give a good report. C.